

ASSIGNMENT 7

Textbook Assignment: Chapter 8 - Masonry

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- 7-1. To smooth cut a concrete masonry unit, you should use which of the following tools?
1. A mason's hammer
 2. A brick chisel
 3. A brick trowel
 4. A pointing trowel
- 7-2. As a Builder, you should use a mason's hammer for which of the following tasks?
1. Smooth-cutting concrete masonry units
 2. Chipping and rough-cutting concrete masonry units
 3. Checking level courses
 4. Laying out corners
- 7-3. To finish a masonry joint, you should use which of the following tools?
1. Trowel
 2. Bolster
 3. Mortar board
 4. Jointer
- 7-4. When placing masonry units, you should use a steel square for which of the following jobs?
1. Leveling short columns
 2. Laying out corners
 3. Plumbing long stretches
 4. Finishing joints
- 7-5. There are three main types of concrete masonry units.
1. True
 2. False
- 7-6. Load-bearing concrete block used in above and below grade exterior walls that may or may not be exposed to moisture should be what grade?
1. M
 2. N
 3. O
 4. S
- 7-7. An 8-by-8-by-16-inch partition block is what actual size?
1. 8 by 8 by 16 in
 2. 7 3/4 by 7 3/4 by 15 3/4 in
 3. 7 5/8 by 7 5/8 by 15 7/8 in
 4. 8 by 7 5/8 by 16 in
- 7-8. A standard concrete masonry unit made with pumice has what approximate weight?
1. 20 to 30 lb
 2. 25 to 35 lb
 3. 35 to 45 lb
 4. 45 to 55 lb
- 7-9. The sides and the recessed ends of a concrete block are called the
1. shell
 2. face shell
 3. edge
 4. web
- 7-10. Spreading a 1-inch layer of mortar on both bed joints of walls and columns is called face shell mortar bedding.
1. True
 2. False
- 7-11. Excess sand in a mortar mix causes which of the following problems?
1. Slow setting
 2. Segregation
 3. Stickiness
 4. Lumps

- 7-12. For above grade exposed masonry where high compressive and lateral strength is not required, you should use what type of mortar?
1. M
 2. N
 3. O
 4. S
- 7-13. You should not temper mortar that has been mixed longer than what maximum time?
1. 1 hr
 2. 2 1/2 hr
 3. 3 hr
 4. 4 1/2 hr
- 7-14. What maximum proportion of calcium chloride should you add to mortar?
1. 1%
 2. 2%
 3. 3%
 4. 4%
- 7-15. A single course in a 10-ft-long block wall requires how many standard blocks?
1. 6 1/2
 2. 7 1/2
 3. 8 1/2
 4. 9 1/2
- 7-16. Using standard block, how many courses are required for a concrete block wall 10 feet high?
1. 14
 2. 15
 3. 16
 4. 17
- 7-17. To lay 600 square feet of wall, you need approximately how many (a) 8-by-4-by-12-inch concrete blocks and (b) cubic feet of mortar?
1. (a) 520 (b) 15
 2. (a) 680 (b) 15
 3. (a) 770 (b) 24
 4. (a) 900 (b) 24
- 7-18. Building specifications call for a 1:2 mortar mix. Using rule 38, how many sacks of cement are required to make up a 2-cubic yard mix?
1. 7
 2. 13
 3. 20
 4. 26
- 7-19. How many cubic feet of sand are required to complete a 1:2 mix for 2 cubic yards of mortar?
1. 26
 2. 51
 3. 52
 4. 104
- 7-20. When bags of cement or lime are stacked on pallets, a setback should begin at what tier?
1. Eighth
 2. sixth
 3. Fifth
 4. Fourth
- 7-21. You are constructing a concrete block wall. After the corners are located, what is the next step?
1. Spread and furrow the mortar bed for the first course
 2. Attach the guide strings to the corner stakes
 3. String out the blocks for the first course without mortar
 4. Position the corner block
- 7-22. A concrete block should be laid with what portion up?
1. The narrow end of the face shell
 2. The web facing
 3. The end shell
 4. The thicker end of the face shell
- 7-23. What part(s) of a block wall is/are laid immediately after the first course?
1. Corners
 2. Second course
 3. Lintels
 4. Lateral supports

- 7-24. You are building the corners of a concrete block wall. How should you ensure the horizontal blocks are correctly spaced?
1. Place a level horizontally across the corners of the block
 2. Place a level vertically across the corners of the block
 3. Place a level diagonally across the corners of the block
 4. Place a mason's line between the corners of the wall
- 7-25. During the construction of a concrete block wall, you must butter all vertical edges of a block at what point?
1. When the corner blocks are being placed
 2. When the closure block is being installed
 3. When all stretchers are placed
 4. When the second course is being laid
- 7-26. To ensure weathertight joints, at what point in construction should you start tooling mortar joints?
1. Immediately after laying each course
 2. As soon as the mortar becomes thumbprint hard
 3. After the excess mortar falls off the block
 4. At the end of the workday
- 7-27. Any excess mortar remaining on a concrete block after the joints are tooled should be removed by what method?
1. Rubbing with a burlap bag
 2. Flushing with water
 3. Striking the mortar with a small jointer
 4. Rubbing with a piece of broken concrete
- 7-28. The insertion of roofing felt in the end core of the concrete block in a control joint serves what purpose?
1. It permits the wall to move without cracking
 2. It eliminates bonding of the mortar on both sides of the joint
 3. It prevents raking of the outside block
 4. It eliminates bonding of the mortar on one side of the joint
- 7-29. Intersecting bearing walls should be tied together by what means?
1. Masonry bonds in alternate courses
 2. Hardware cloth placed across the courses
 3. Metal tie bars bent at right angles
 4. Anchor bolts located in alternate courses
- 7-30. Lintel blocks should extend past the edge of an opening to what minimum distance?
1. 6 in
 2. 12 in
 3. 16 in
 4. 20 in
- 7-31. When reinforcing a block wall, where should you place rebars?
1. At each corner
 2. At each side of a wall opening
 3. At points spaced no more than 32 inches on center in the wall
 4. All of the above
- 7-32. When reinforcing a block wall, you can ensure proper alignment of the rebar by performing what action?
1. Placing a cleanout block at every stud in all courses
 2. Pouring concrete as each course is laid
 3. Placing a cleanout block at every stud in the first course
 4. Pouring concrete around the rebar as it is placed

- 7-33. Weep holes in retaining walls are used to prevent water accumulation behind the wall.
1. True
 2. False
- 7-34. Modular U.S. brick are what nominal size?
1. 2 1/4 by 3 3/4 by 8 in
 2. 2 1/4 by 3 5/8 by 7 5/8 in
 3. 3 by 4 by 9 in
 4. 2 3/4 by 4 by 12in
- 7-35. The backing course for a cavity wall should be made with what type of brick?
1. Face
 2. Building
 3. Glazed
 4. Fire
- 7-36. Where cleanliness and ease of cleaning are necessary, what type of brick should you use?
1. Face
 2. Cored
 3. Glazed
 4. Sand-lime
- 7-37. To withstand high temperatures without cracking or decomposing, you should use what type of brick?
1. Cored
 2. Press
 3. Clinker
 4. Fire
- 7-38. When stacking brick, you should start tapering back when the pile reaches what minimum height?
1. 1 ft
 2. 2 ft
 3. 3 ft
 4. 4 ft
- 7-39. In masonry, a soldier is a row lock brick laid with its bed parallel to the face of the wall
1. True
 2. False
- 7-40. In brick walls, structural bonding takes place by what means?
1. Adhesion of grout to adjacent wythes of masonry
 2. Metal ties embedded in connecting joints
 3. Interlocking the masonry units
 4. All of the above
- 7-41. The pattern formed by the masonry units and mortar joints on the face of a wall is called what type of bond?
1. Stack
 2. Pattern
 3. English
 4. Running
- 7-42. Which of the following bonds is a variation of the running bond in which a header course appears at the fifth, sixth, or seventh course?
1. Running
 2. Flemish
 3. Common or American bond
 4. Dutch bond
- 7-43. You must place a three-quarter brick at the corner of each header course in which of the following pattern bonds?
1. Common
 2. English
 3. Block
 4. Stacked
- 7-44. An English bond pattern wall is composed of what alternate courses?
1. Three-quarter and blind headers
 2. Stretchers and bull headers
 3. Headers and stretchers
 4. Headers and rigid steel ties
- 7-45. To tie brick on the outside face of a wall to the backing course when no header courses are to be installed, what should you use?
1. Copings
 2. Metal ties
 3. Flashing
 4. Rebar

- 7-46. Moisture is prevented from seeping under a horizontal masonry surface by the installation of
1. sills
 2. copings
 3. parapets
 4. flashing
- 7-47. Water that accumulates on a flashing should be allowed to drain to the outside by what means?
1. Parapets
 2. Concealed flashing
 3. Weep holes
 4. Sills
- 7-48. To ensure a good bond between mortar and brick, you should avoid which of the following joints?
1. Slushed
 2. Bed
 3. Cross
 4. Header
- 7-49. You should spread bed joint mortar what maximum number of bricks ahead?
1. 5
 2. 7
 3. 9
 4. 11
- 7-50. For which of the following reasons should you should form a shallow furrow in the mortar of a bed joint?
1. To maintain the required width of brick spacing
 2. To conserve mortar
 3. To keep a gap from forming and allowing water to enter the wall
 4. To allow the mortar to dry slightly before placing the brick
- 7-51. To cut a brick to an exact line with a brick chisel or brick set you should follow which of the following procedures?
1. Break the brick with one blow of the hammer
 2. Let the straight side of the cutting edge face you
 3. Let the straight side of the cutting edge face the part of the brick that is to be saved
 4. All of the above
- 7-52. For weathertightness, what is the best type of joint finish?
1. Flush
 2. Bead
 3. Concave
 4. Weather
- 7-53. When laying out a brick arch, you can make the key brick line up by using an even number of bricks.
1. True
 2. False